

Home Builders and Owners Guide to

LIVING with WILDLIFE



A Resource for Reducing Wildlife Property Damage.

Deer Resistant Landscaping Plants

Botanical Name

Common Name

Ground Cover

Ajuga reptans
Convallaria majali
Lamium spp.
Pachysandra terminalis
Vinca major
Vinca minor

Carpet Bugle
 Lily-of-the-Valley
 Dead Nettle
 Pachysandra
 Large Periwinkle
 Periwinkle

Flowers

Achillea spp.
Aquilegia spp.
Astilbe spp.
Coreopsis spp.
Dianthus spp.
Dicentra spp.
Echinacea spp.
Epimedium spp.
Geranium spp.
Helleborus spp.
Helianthus spp.
Iberis spp.
Iris spp.
Lavendul spp.
Liatris spicata
Lupinus spp.
Lychnis coronaria
Narcissus spp.
Pulmonaria spp.
Rudbeckia spp.
Solidago spp.
Veronica officinalis
Yucca spp.

Yarrow
 Columbine
 Astilbe
 Tickseed
 Pinks
 Bleeding Heart
 Purple Coneflower
 Epimedium
 Geranium
 Hellebore
 Sunflower
 Candytuft
 Iris
 Lavender
 Spike Gay-feather
 Lupines
 Rose Campion
 Daffodil
 Lungwort
 Coneflower
 Goldenrod
 Speedwell
 Yucca

Vines

Celastrus spp.
Hedera helix baltica
Lonicera spp.

Bittersweet
 Baltic Ivy
 Honeysuckle

Botanical Name

Common Name

Shrubs

Amorpha canescens
Berbis spp.
Caragana spp.
Ceanothus velutinus
Cornus sericea
Cornus stolonifera
Eleagnum sommutata
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Lonicera spp.
Rosa spp. (Some)
Rhus spp.
Rhamnus cathartica
Sheperdia argentea
Spiraea spp.
Syringa villosa
Syringa vulgaris
Viburnum spp.
Yucca filamentosa

Lead Plant
 Bayberry
 Caragana
 Snowbush Ceanothus
 Red Osier Dogwood
 Osier Dogwood
 Silverberry
 Beautybush
 Honeysuckle
 Rose
 Sumac
 Common Buckthorn
 Buffaloberry
 Spiraea
 Late Lilac
 Common Lilac
 Viburnum
 Adams Needle

Trees

Betula papyrifera
Betula pendula
Crataegus spp.
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Gleditsia tricanthos
Picea abies
Picea glauca
Picea pungens
Pinus nigra
Pinus mugho
Pinus sylvestris

Paper Birch
 European White Birch
 Hawthorn
 Russian Olive
 Honey Locust
 Norway Spruce
 White Spruce
 Colorado Blue Spruce
 Austrian Pine
 Mugo Pine
 Scotch Pine

Sources: Deer Resistant Ornamental Plants for Your Garden, by R.E. Gough, MSU Extension Hort. Specialist
 Prevention and Control of Wildlife Damage, Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska, 1994

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LIVING with WILDLIFE

For More Information

If you have any questions that were not answered in this brochure, or would like more information on preventing wildlife damage or enhancing your property for wildlife, please contact your regional Fish and Game office.

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Idaho is known for its abundant wildlife and scenic beauty. These wonders of nature have encouraged many people to reside here. This publication highlights important items to consider when developing property and provides information to help prevent and solve problems associated with wildlife.



Designing a Home Site

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Designing a Home Site

Wildlife may already live where you may want to build a home. With careful planning, a home can be constructed with minimal disruption to existing wildlife and habitat.

Layout and Design

Carefully study your property to evaluate where your house and buildings can be located to disturb the least amount of wildlife habitat. Locate buildings as close together as possible. Grading, site preparation and vegetation alterations should all be kept to a minimum to preserve aesthetic qualities and reduce potential erosion hazards. By preserving the existing vegetation, landscape costs, water requirements and maintenance efforts may be reduced.

Protecting Wetlands and Riparian Areas

Locate homes and buildings away from creeks, springs and other natural water sources. This will reduce the amount of disturbance your activities cause to the wildlife that depends on them. Also, in the event of flooding, your home is less likely to be damaged if it is not located in or near a wetland.

When developing and fencing pastures, limit the amount of access livestock have to streams and riparian areas. This will reduce erosion damage to stream banks. Erosion reduces fish and wildlife habitat and can lead to changes in water tables and stream courses. Water gaps can be installed in the stream to allow livestock access to water (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Water gap for livestock

Carefully consider the placement of driveways, bridges or culverts. Locate driveways as far as possible from flowing water to prevent erosion and sediment deposits. If possible, use bridges instead of culverts since they result in less disturbance of stream flows. When using culverts, make sure they are large enough to handle any high water flows that may occur.



This shed is not secure from wildlife. Notice the gap under the shed, the open eaves and holes in the outside walls that can serve as wildlife entryways.

Building Construction

Houses are usually constructed solidly enough to keep wildlife out, however, many garages and sheds are not. When constructing or upgrading a garage or shed, build it to be as structurally sound as a house. Place it on a foundation that is free of cracks and holes, and seal all gaps. Construct solid, continuous walls, leaving no openings that could serve as entryways. Use quality doors and windows that will lock from the inside, and install them securely into frames. Keep in mind that most aluminum screen doors and fiberglass garage doors are not solid enough to keep out a determined bear.

Seal any gaps found around windows, doors, foundations, ventilation or dryer screens, and where pipes enter buildings. A mouse needs only a 1/4 inch gap and a rat a 1/2 inch gap to enter. Use wire screening, lightweight sheet metal or coarse steel wool to seal gaps. Do not use wood or plastic since rodents can gnaw through these. Gaps above ground level must also be sealed, since rodents are excellent climbers.

Make sure that entrances to crawl spaces and basements, as well as areas under sheds, porches and decks are secured, screened or sealed. This will prevent skunks, raccoons, snakes and other wildlife from taking up residence. To prevent birds and bats from entering buildings, seal gaps around the roof, attic vents and under eaves.

Landscaping

A well landscaped homesite is beautiful to look at and can also benefit wildlife. Butterfly and hummingbird gardens provide food and shelter to these insects and birds and adds countless hours of viewing enjoyment. Shrubs and trees can attract nesting songbirds, and provide shelter for small animals. Consider enhancing a backyard or other parts of your property with a wildlife habitat area, using plants that provide wildlife with food and shelter. Idaho Fish and Game biologists can provide information to help you create a backyard habitat area.

Landscaping also attracts browsing animals, resulting in damaged trees, shrubs and other ornamental plants. Deer, elk and other “browsers” are found throughout Idaho, and each year more homes are constructed in their habitat. Expect to have these animals on your property year-round.

To prevent damage to landscaping plants, use non-native varieties that are less attractive to browsing wildlife. Be sure to check with your County Extension Agent to be sure non-native plants are not toxic or invasive species. A list of these plants is located at the front of this brochure. Native vegetation can be used for landscaping where browsing damage is of less concern. Keep in mind that fencing, repellents or other other means of protection may be required to prevent plant damage, especially during winter.



Gardens and flowers are very attractive to browsing deer.

Various types of repellents can be applied to trees and shrubs to deter browsing. Most work by either smelling or tasting nasty. Repellents including Hinder®, Deer Away®, Miller's Hot Sauce® and Ro-pel® can be purchased at local nurseries and feed stores. Hanging bars of soap or mothballs in trees and shrubs can also deter browsing animals. Not every repellent will work in every situation, so you may have to experiment with several types. Also, repellents wash off and need to be reapplied after rain or snow.

Gardens

When developing gardens or orchards, remember to include plans to protect them from wildlife damage. A permanent enclosure is the best protection and should be eight feet tall and solidly constructed (*Figure 2*). Use fine meshed woven wire near ground level to prevent smaller animals from entering. When landscaping, locate gardens and

fruit trees close enough together so that one fence can be used to protect everything.

If permanent fencing is not an option, consider using temporary fencing when wildlife is most likely to visit your garden, or until trees and shrubs are large enough not to be permanently damaged by browsing. Woven wire fencing and posts or 8' x 4' haystack panels work best for temporary fencing. Chicken wire

is not strong enough to protect plants against deer or elk. Deer will occasionally rub their antlers on ornamental and fruit trees, so temporarily fence trees to protect them from damage in the fall.

Big game repellents can be applied to fruit trees to prevent browsing damage. Not all commercial repellents are approved for application on edible crops, so be sure to check the label before applying them.

Fruit trees of any type will attract bears. If you live in town, this may not be an issue, however, if your property is more rural, there is a good chance that bears will find you. Not planting fruit trees is the best way to prevent unwanted visits by bears. Small orchards can also be fenced with multiple strands of electric fencing to keep bears out (see **Bears**).

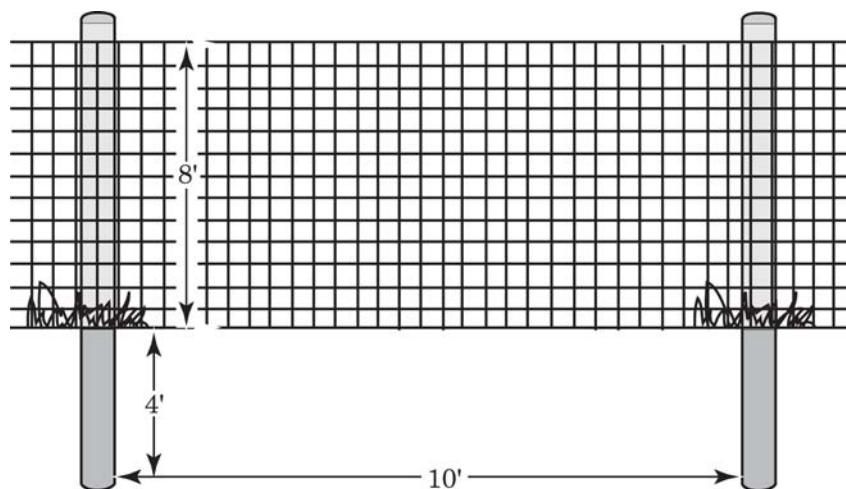


Figure 2. Deer and elk proof fence suitable for protecting stackyards, gardens and orchards. Sink posts 4' deep and space them 10' apart.

To prevent skunks from burrowing under a garden fence it will need to extend about 18" underground. Raccoons are usually not a problem except near creeks or waterways. The top of a garden enclosure may have to be covered with woven wire or other fencing to prevent raccoons from climbing over. Electric fencing around gardens can also successfully repel raccoons. Use two wires, one 6" and one 12" above ground level. Turn the fence on at dusk and off at sunrise.



Temporary woven wire fencing protects landscaping.

Fencing

Fences frequently disrupt wildlife movements and can cause injuries and/or death to animals caught in them. Consider using the least amount of fencing possible around your property. Signs, natural features or vegetation can be used to mark property boundaries instead of fences.

Fencing the yard around a home will have very few impacts on wildlife. It will, however, be effective at controlling pets and preventing unwanted pet/wildlife encounters from occurring.

When installing livestock fencing, consider using wildlife friendly designs. Use barbed wire, smooth wire or electric fencing instead of woven wire. When installing barbed or smooth wire, use three strands instead of four with a top strand height no greater than 38 inches which allows deer or elk to jump over. Use smooth wire for the lowest wire and place it at least 16 inches above ground level so fawns can crawl under. Where fences cross well defined game trails use pole fence with a lowered top rail to reduce fence damage and wildlife injuries. Let-down fences can be used in areas where livestock graze seasonally (*Figure 3*).

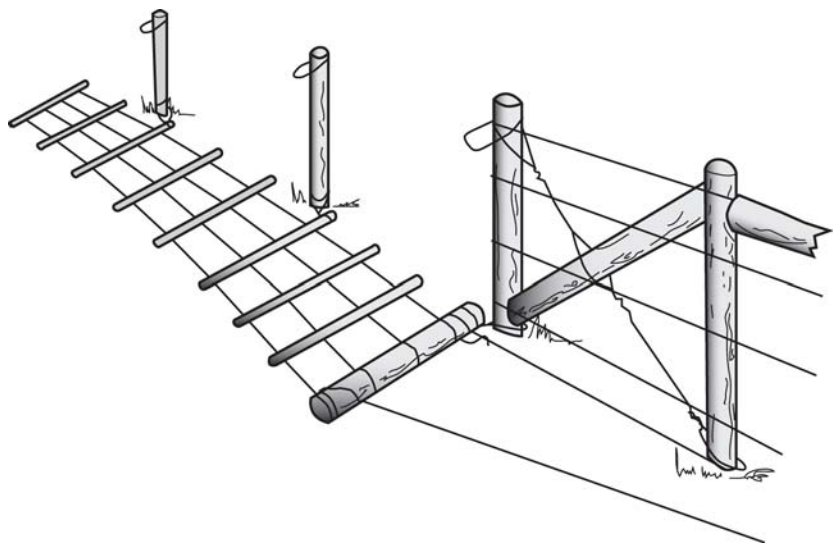


Figure 3. Let-down fence.

Other Concerns Around the House



Excess construction materials or junk piles can serve as homes for nuisance wildlife.

Pets

Controlling pets is very important to prevent harassment or killing of wildlife. Free-roaming cats will stalk and kill small animals and birds, and dogs will chase and kill all types of wildlife. There are regulations in place regarding pets harassing wildlife, and law enforcement officials are authorized to destroy domestic pets that are observed doing so. Keep in mind, pets can also be injured or killed by wildlife. Such encounters can result in unexpected veterinary bills or the loss of a beloved family pet.

For the safety of your pet and wildlife, control your pet. A fenced yard, kennel or run is a good way to keep pets under control, yet allow them room to exercise. Keeping your pet indoors when you are not able to supervise it will help prevent wildlife conflicts from occurring.

Wildlife can use two-way pet doors to enter homes and garages. If you install a pet door, have it open into a secure kennel to prevent wildlife entry.

Raccoons, skunks, bears and rodents are all attracted to pet food on porches or stored in garages. Feed and store pet food indoors to prevent outdoor food odors from attracting wildlife.

Contain Garbage

Improper storage of garbage is one of the fastest ways to attract unwanted wildlife. Bears, raccoons, skunks, coyotes, ravens, rodents and feral pets will all make use of garbage. Prevent problems by storing all garbage in rodent proof containers that are secured in a building. Containers should be emptied frequently and washed to reduce odors. Do not store garbage outdoors; it will just be an invitation for an unwanted wildlife visit. Some animals, especially bears, can become very aggressive around homes and people after several visits to a garbage container.

Outdoor composting should not be done in bear country. The odor of decomposing materials is attractive to many wild animals, especially bears. Burying compostable materials will not prevent bears from getting to them since they are very accomplished diggers. Treat all compostable materials like other garbage - store it securely and dispose of it regularly.

Remove brush piles, old vehicles and other sources of junk from your property. They can serve as shelter for rodents, skunks, raccoons, rattlesnakes and feral pets.

Storing Livestock Feeds

Ideally, all livestock feeds should be stored in a building that cannot be accessed by wildlife. Grain and pellets should be stored in rodent-proof containers in securable feed rooms.

A permanent stackyard provides the best protection for outdoor haystacks. Stackyards are usually constructed of woven wire and wood or steel posts, and should be at least 8 feet tall (Figure 2). Elk and moose are very strong and are capable of finding any weakness in a fence design, so stackyards should be solidly constructed. Haystacks can also be temporarily paneled

to prevent big game, especially elk, from feeding on them. Tarps can be used to protect haystacks from deer, but they will not protect against elk. Haystack panels and tarps can be purchased at local farm and ranch supply stores.

Please Don't Feed the Wildlife

It is only human nature to want to feed and care for animals that we see around our homes, especially during winter months. It is important to resist this temptation, because feeding leads to future problems for those very animals.

Wild animals are well adapted to finding food and surviving winter on their own. Animals that do die are often unhealthy and no amount of feeding will help them survive. Their remains will provide food sources for other wildlife, such as foxes, coyotes, ravens and eagles.

Providing food to wildlife encourages animals to concentrate in small areas, and this can lead to increased disease transmission between them. If this concentration occurs around homes, damage to ornamental plants will result. Also, the native habitat surrounding feeding areas will receive heavier use than normal, resulting in lowered productivity and permanent damage over time.

Animals may also become dependent on feeding, and starve when feeding stops, or feeding may prevent them from migrating to more suitable wintering areas. Recreational feeding also draws animals closer to roads and highways, resulting in increased incidents of road kill, damage to vehicles and injuries to people. Over time, these problems magnify, as more and more animals show up each year at the feed site. The best way to prevent these problems from occurring is to not feed wildlife.



Preventing Wildlife Damage

Viewing wildlife around our homes can be relaxing, enjoyable and educational.

Under the wrong circumstances, however, wildlife can cause property damage or dangers to people and pets. The following information should help homeowners prevent and resolve wildlife conflicts.

Bears

Bears are found throughout Idaho and rarely cause problems during years of abundant natural food supplies. However, in drought years, or when berry crops fail, bears will travel long distances in search of new food sources. Occasionally, even in good forage years, bears will find an easy source of human foods,

like garbage, fruit trees, bird feeders or bee hives and continue to visit them.

The most effective way to prevent unwanted visits from bears is to bear proof your home. This is best done by removing or securing all potential food sources. Store all garbage in a secure building and dispose of it regularly. Do not put garbage containers outdoors until the morning they are to be collected. Frequently wash garbage containers to reduce odors. Do not bury garbage; bears are very good diggers. Treat all compostable materials like other garbage - store it securely and dispose of it regularly. Do not bury pet or livestock carcasses, rather, dispose of them at the county landfill. Bears have been known to dig to depths of seven or eight feet to retrieve a buried carcass.

Bears are attracted to pet foods, so feed and store pet foods indoors. Do not install 2-way pet doors, bears can crawl through them to investigate food odors coming from inside a home. Bird feeders will also attract bears. If you feed birds in bear country, clean up under feeders frequently and consider feeding birds only during winter months. If a bear appears, remove feeders temporarily to eliminate any temptations.

Fruit trees are very attractive to bears. If you decide to plant fruit trees, plan to install some form of permanent fencing to protect them. Fences constructed of multiple strands of electric wire may be the best option for excluding bears (Figure 4).

Barbeques and freezers stored on porches, decks and in unsecured garages are an open invitation to bears. Clean your barbeque after each use to reduce odors and store it in a secure building. Do not use a freezer outdoors. Bears are very capable of removing locked freezer doors to get at food.

While bears may look cute, they can be very dangerous. If a bear visits your home, remove all possible food sources to discourage it from staying. If it persists, contact a regional Fish and Game or county sheriff's office.

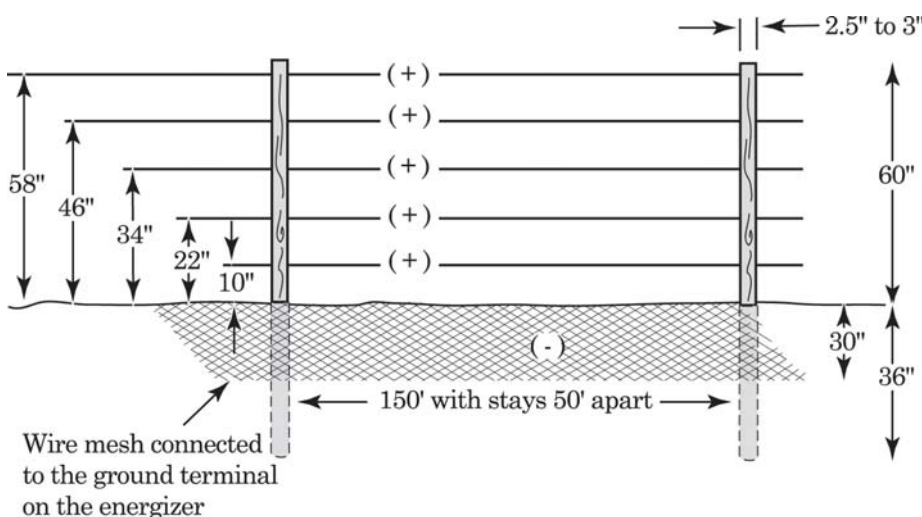


Figure 4. Bear proof electric fencing.

Deer, Elk and Moose

Many homes and ranches are located on big game winter ranges. Problems associated with big game do not usually occur until the animals move onto these areas for the winter, where they find ornamental trees and shrubs plus various livestock feeds to eat. Prevent big game animals from feeding on plants and livestock feeds by protecting them ahead of time. Refer to the **Gardens** and **Fencing** sections for information on repellents and fencing options.

Deer and elk do most of their feeding at night, so feed livestock in the morning instead of the evening to prevent big game from feeding with stock. Tying an aggressive dog near a haystack can also effectively deter big game visits.

It is very important that big game not have access to livestock feeds, or be intentionally fed. Feeding will result in a host of future problems, with few if any benefits to the animals themselves. Fed wild animals can become very aggressive and potentially dangerous to humans, pets and livestock.

Beaver

Beaver are abundant in most waterways of Idaho. Unfortunately, their amazing engineering abilities can sometimes result in serious problems for homeowners. If you live near a river or creek, it is inevitable that you will have beaver conflicts.



Elk damage to an unprotected haystack.

Ornamentals and trees along waterways can be protected from damage by wrapping the trunks with several wraps of chicken wire from ground level to about three feet up the trunk. Constructing a two to three foot tall woven wire fence, tight against the ground, around landscaped areas also prevents beaver damages.

Beaver dams located in irrigation ditches can easily be removed at any time. Existing dams, less than one year old, in natural waterways affecting private property can be removed without a permit. However, dams older than one year will need to be evaluated and a removal permit issued by the Corp of Engineers to prevent stream damage and sedimentation problems.



Elk browsing damage to unprotected aspens.



Tree trunk wrapped in chicken wire to prevent beaver damage.

Skunks and Raccoons

Skunks and raccoons are primarily active at night, and although usually not seen around homes, evidence of their activities is quite obvious. The odor of skunk is unmistakable and raccoons are notorious for making a mess of garbage. Both live in and near towns, and they forage for insects, small mammals, eggs, fruit or whatever else is available.

If one of these two mischief makers should appear at your home, but find no food or

possible den sites, it will probably leave on its own. Otherwise, it may stay as long as you let it. To prevent skunks and raccoons from hanging around, store all garbage in a secure building, and dispose of it regularly. Don't leave pet food outside; it is usually the main attractant for both skunks and raccoons. Seal all holes under porches, decks, sheds, and in foundations and crawl spaces to prevent entry. Remove all brush, woodpiles and abandoned junk that could serve as den sites. Doing so will also discourage rodents that may otherwise serve as a food source.

Fence gardens with mesh wire to keep skunks and raccoons out. Regularly pick up and dispose of fallen fruit from under fruit trees to remove that attraction.

Don't let pets, especially dogs, run loose at night. Skunks and raccoons are very capable of defending themselves, with unpleasant results to your pets.

Skunks and raccoons are easily trapped in a live trap baited with canned fish or cat food. Cover the trap with black plastic before placing it out to prevent being sprayed if you catch a skunk. The nuisance skunk or raccoon should be released at least 10 miles from town and the nearest residence. Don't release it near someone else's property - it will just cause problems there.

Mountain Lions

Mountain lions are commonly found throughout Idaho. Because of their secretive nature, they are rarely seen and will avoid most areas of human activity. Many times the only evidence of their presence are tracks left in the mud or snow. Occasionally a young lion or one in poor health will appear near homes or even in town. Since mountain lions can be dangerous to people, pets and livestock, encounters with them should be avoided.



Mountain Lion Track



Dog Track

Lions prefer to follow corridors of heavy brush during their travels. To reduce the potential for mountain lions to ambush livestock or pets, remove all brush in the area around buildings and livestock areas. Having a barking dog present outdoors and around livestock can deter lions or alert you to their presence. If a lion appears in your yard and does not leave, keep all pets and people indoors. Call a regional Fish and Game or county sheriff's office for assistance in dealing with a mountain lion.

Birds

Birds are enjoyable to watch and they rarely cause problems to homeowners. However, woodpeckers, English sparrows and starlings can be the exceptions.

Woodpeckers will occasionally damage wooden buildings in the spring or while looking for insects. First, make sure that your home or other buildings are not infested with wood boring insects, or damage prevention techniques will not be effective. Then, patch all holes with caulk, wood or metal flashing and coat them with a very strong solution of cayenne pepper. The pepper will sting the woodpecker's tongue and encourage it to move elsewhere. Make sure all gaps leading behind walls are sealed to prevent birds from nesting there. Putting up a wooden post or attaching a board loosely to a nearby tree may entice the birds away from drumming on your home. Woodpeckers are protected and may not be killed without a permit from Wildlife

Services (A branch of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture).

Gardens and fruit trees can be protected from bird damage with chicken wire or tree netting. Either of these placed over the top of a garden will exclude birds. Various types of tree netting are available from garden centers and supply catalogues.

To prevent flocks of starlings, sparrows and pigeons from roosting, enclose trusses in open buildings and under eaves. Trusses can also be covered with plastic bird spikes to prevent roosting. Keep spilled grain or livestock feed cleaned up to eliminate this food source.

Bats

Bats can enter buildings through amazingly small holes. Seal all holes and gaps, especially around upper story windows and roofs. If you already have bats in the attic, seal all holes except one; it can be sealed after the

bats have left for the evening. To prevent baby bats from becoming trapped and dying, do not seal gaps until early fall, after the bats have matured and migrated away.

Rattlesnakes

Rattlesnakes are fairly common throughout Idaho. They hunt rodents and other small animals for food, and are very beneficial for rodent control. Because they are venomous, they are usually not wanted around homes, pets or livestock.

Many myths surround rattlesnakes, giving them an undeserved bad reputation. Rattlesnakes do not chase people or animals, they cannot spit or throw their venom, nor can they jump off the ground to strike. Rattlesnakes will almost always move away to safety if given the opportunity to do so. If not, they rattle to warn and strike to defend themselves.



Buildings with rotten boards can attract woodpeckers looking for insects and places to nest.

Rattlesnakes are frequently found near rocky areas, junk piles and other hiding places. Removing these piles should help eliminate them. Be cautious and look closely before picking up objects from the ground. Rattlesnakes blend in with their environment and may not be noticed. Also, they do not always rattle before striking.

If you wish to remove a rattlesnake from your yard or garden, seek assistance from someone familiar with handling snakes or use a shovel to push the snake into a large bucket (with a secure lid).

Do not attempt to pick up a rattlesnake by hand or you may be bitten. If you or a pet are bitten, stay calm and seek immediate medical or veterinary treatment. If you must kill a rattlesnake, remove the body using a shovel. Do not pick it up with your hands. People have been bitten by the reflex action of a dead rattlesnake. Before you kill any snake in your yard, make sure it is indeed poisonous. Many harmless snakes inhabit yards, providing years of free rodent control.



Diseases

Wild animals and birds can carry parasites and diseases that are transmissible to people, pets and livestock. Lice, ticks, worms and other parasites can infect you and your pets. Diseases such as distemper, hantavirus, bubonic plague and rabies are transmissible to people.

Because of the potential for disease transmission, it is important to avoid handling wildlife unless absolutely necessary. If you must handle wildlife, make sure to wear sturdy leather gloves, a long sleeved jacket and any other clothing that will protect you from bites or scratches. If you are bitten or scratched, seek immediate medical attention. Take the animal with you if you can safely do so. Do not destroy the head of any animal that may have bitten a person, because it is necessary to have the brain intact for rabies testing.

Unhealthy animals may show symptoms that include hair or feather loss, weakness, broken bones, tremors, salivation, a lack of coordination, or the inability to walk, stand, or move properly.

Abnormal behaviors can include aggression, passiveness, or unusual responses to normal events.

Rabies is the disease most often associated with wildlife. Because the symptoms of rabies can be similar to other animal diseases, any wild animal you encounter acting abnormally should be considered rabid. Be especially cautious of live bats lying on the ground during daylight hours, or of normally nocturnal animals, like skunks, out during the day. Animals that are usually secretive, like bobcats or foxes, but are acting boldly, should not be approached.

Any mammal can contract rabies. It occurs most often in skunks, bats, raccoons and canids (dogs, coyotes, foxes), but it has also been found in deer, moose, cattle, horses, antelope, cats, squirrels, muskrats, badgers, rats and mice. Keep your pets' rabies vaccinations current to protect them and yourself.

DO NOT let children, pets or others approach abnormally acting wildlife. Call your regional Fish and Game Office or the county sheriff immediately to report sick or abnormally acting wildlife. If possible, keep track of the location of the animal **from the safety of your home** until assistance arrives. That way you will be able to direct personnel to where the animal was last observed.

Plants Susceptible to Deer Damage

Botanical Name

Common Name

Flowers

Allium spp.

Flowering Onion

Tulipa spp.

Tulip

Vines

Clematis spp.

Clematis

Hedera helix

English Ivy

Parthenocissus

quinquifolia

Virginia Creeper

Thuja orientalis

Oriental Arborvitae

Botanical Name

Common Name

Shrubs

Acer spp.

Maple

Alnus spp.

Alder

Amelanchier spp.

Serviceberry

Juniperus spp.

Juniper

Physocarpus

malvaceous

Ninebark

Prunus spp.

Cherry, Plum

Ribes spp.

Currant

Rosa (x) spp.

Hybrid Rose

Rubus spp.

Raspberry

Salix spp.

Willow

Sorbus aucuparia

European Mountain Ash

Taxus spp.

Yew

Trees

Abies spp.

Fir

Acer spp.

Maple

Cercis canadensis

Eastern Redbud

Malus spp.

Apple

Pinus contorta

Lodgepole Pine

Pinus monticola

Western White Pine

Pinus ponderosa

Ponderosa Pine

Populus spp.

Aspen, Cottonwood

Prunus spp.

Cherry, Plum

Pyrus spp.

Pear

Quercus spp.

Oak

Thuja spp.

Cedar

Thuja occidentalis

American Arborvitae

An Idaho Department of Fish & Game Publication

P.O. Box 25

Boise, ID 83707-0025

